



Dependency Injection in .NET: principi, design e anti-pattern

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```
public class UserService
{
    public void CreateUser(User user)
    {
        /* some business logic here */

        var storage = new DBStorage();
        storage.Save(user);
    }
}
```

```
public class UserService
{
    public void Create()
    {
        /* some business logic */

        var storage = ...;
        storage.Save();
    }
}
```

Perché è sbagliato

UserService deve conoscere solo logica di business

Se cambio tecnologia devo cambiare ovunque

Non posso fare test unitari!

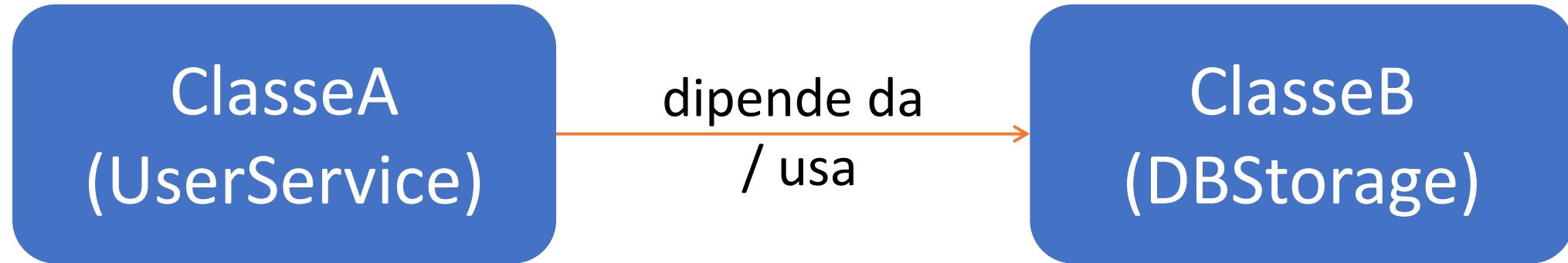
Non posso riutilizzare la logica

Troppo coeso, troppe responsabilità



- **SRP** - Single Responsibility Principle
- **OPC** - Open/Closed Principle
- **LSP** - Liskov Substitution Principle
- **ISP** - Interface Segregation Principle
- **DIP** - Dependency Inversion Principle







```
public class UserService(IStorage storage)
{
    public void CreateUser(User user)
    {
        /* some business logic here */

        storage.Save(user);
    }
}
```



```
public class MyClass(INotifier notifier){  
  
    public void MyMethod(){  
        ... do something ....  
        notifier.Notify();  
    }  
  
}
```

```
public class MyClass(INotifier notifier){
```

```
    public void MyMethod(){
```

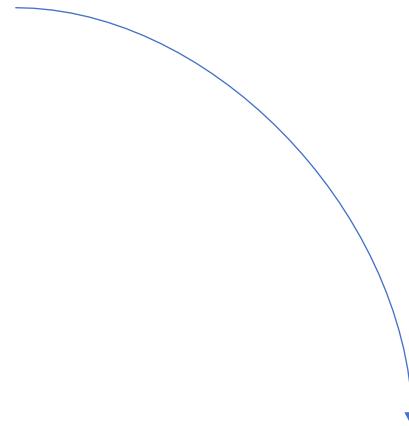
```
        ... do something ....
```

```
        notifier.Notify();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
builder.Services.AddScoped<MailNotifier, INotifier>();
```



DI Container

È un registry che:

- Conosce i servizi esistenti (interfacce/astrazioni)
- Sa come creare i servizi (implementazioni concrete)
- Quando creare una nuova istanza o riutilizza (lifetime)

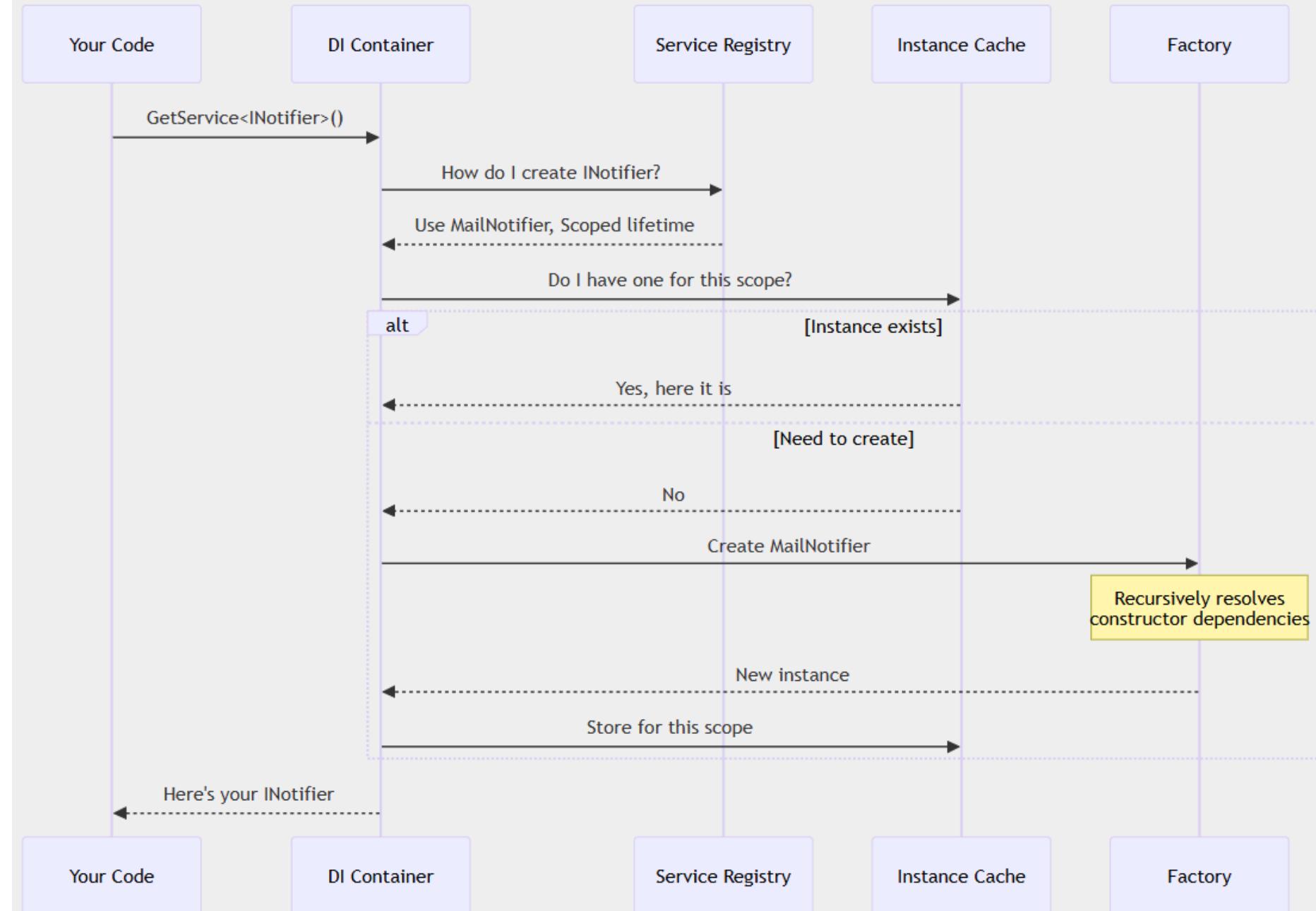
*DI Container – Add**

```
builder.Services.AddScoped<MailNotifier, INotifier>();
```

Aggiungi una entry al registry che dice:

«quando qualcuno chiede un INotifier allora dagli un
MailNotifier e come lifetime scoped»





Lifetime

SINGLETON

Una singola istanza
per tutta la durata
dell'applicazione

SCOPED

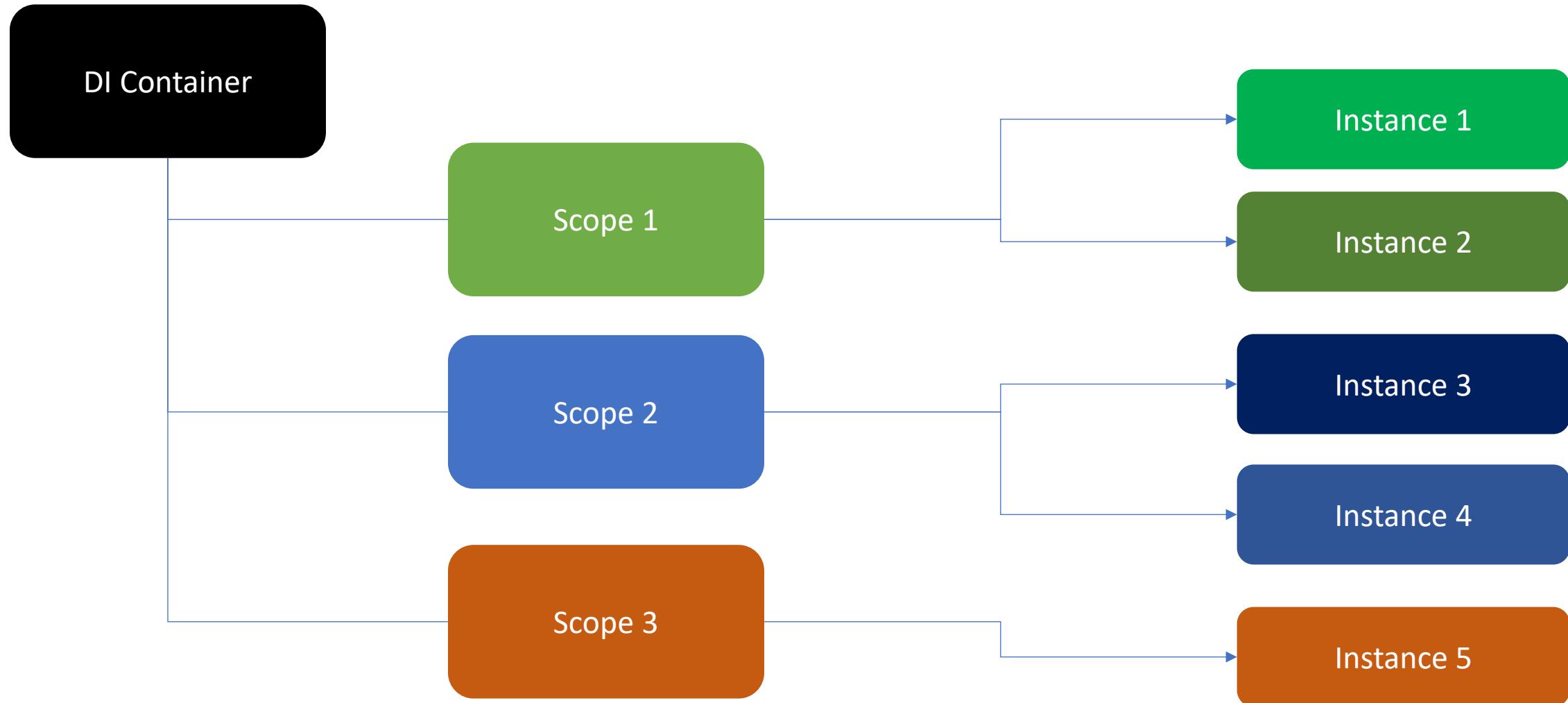
Una istanza per
ogni scope

TRANSIENT

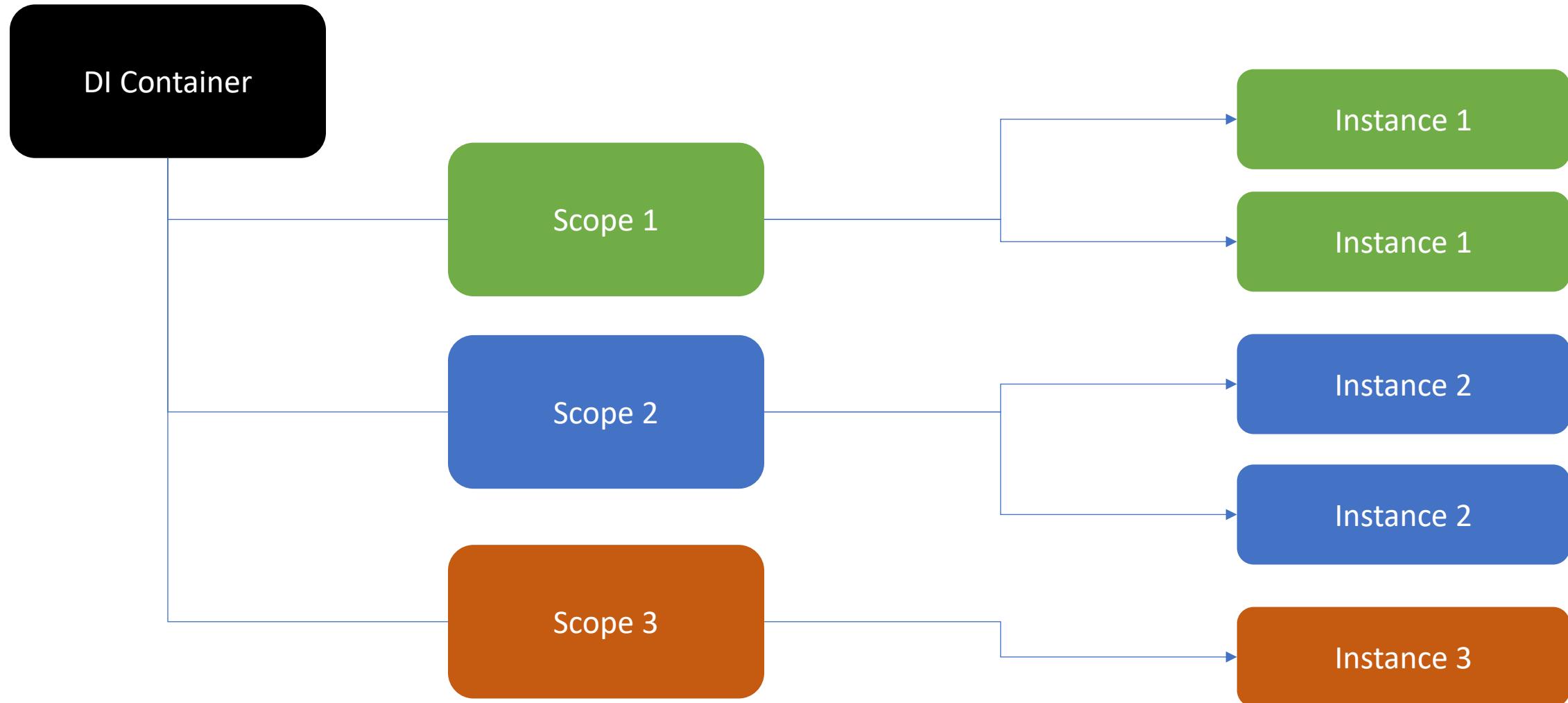
Una nuova istanza
ogni volta che viene
richiesto



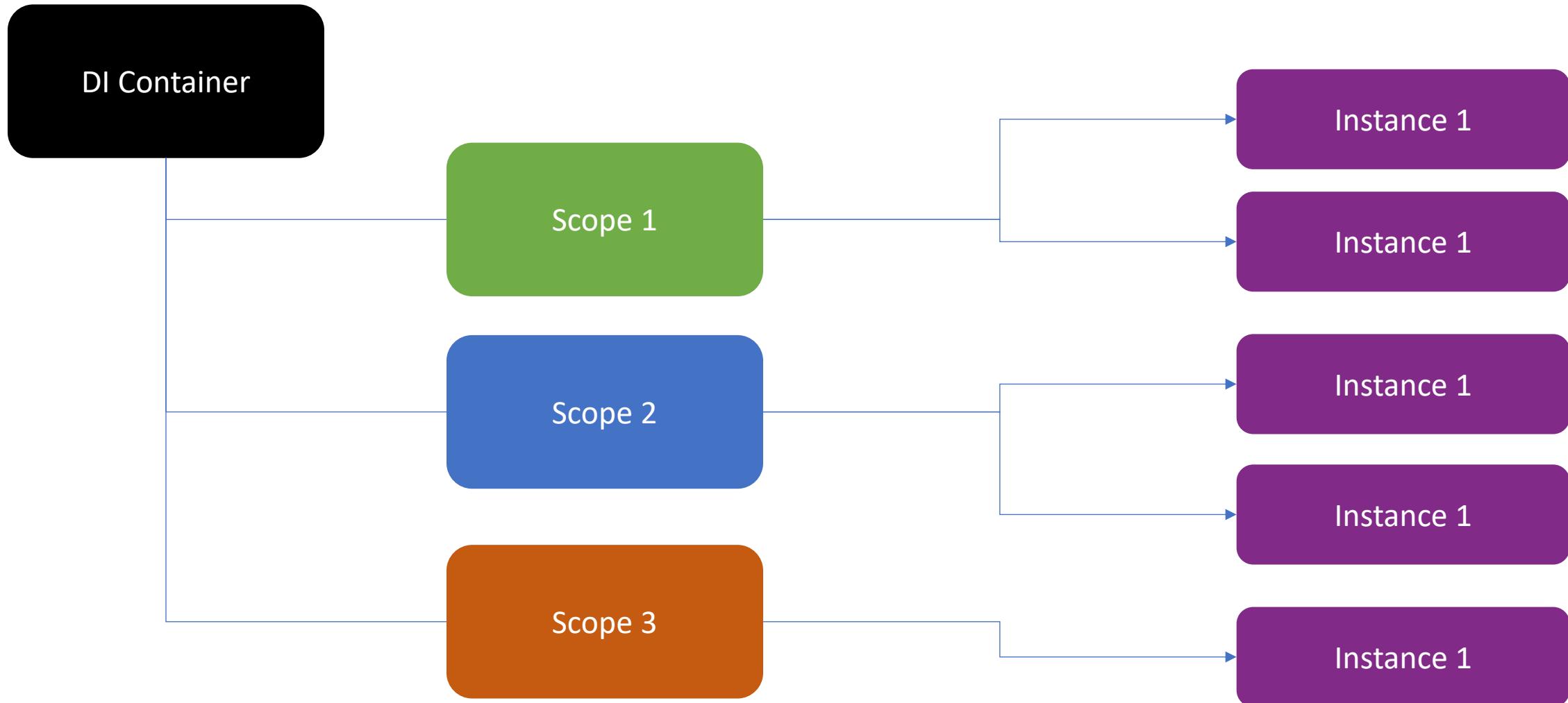
Transient



Scoped



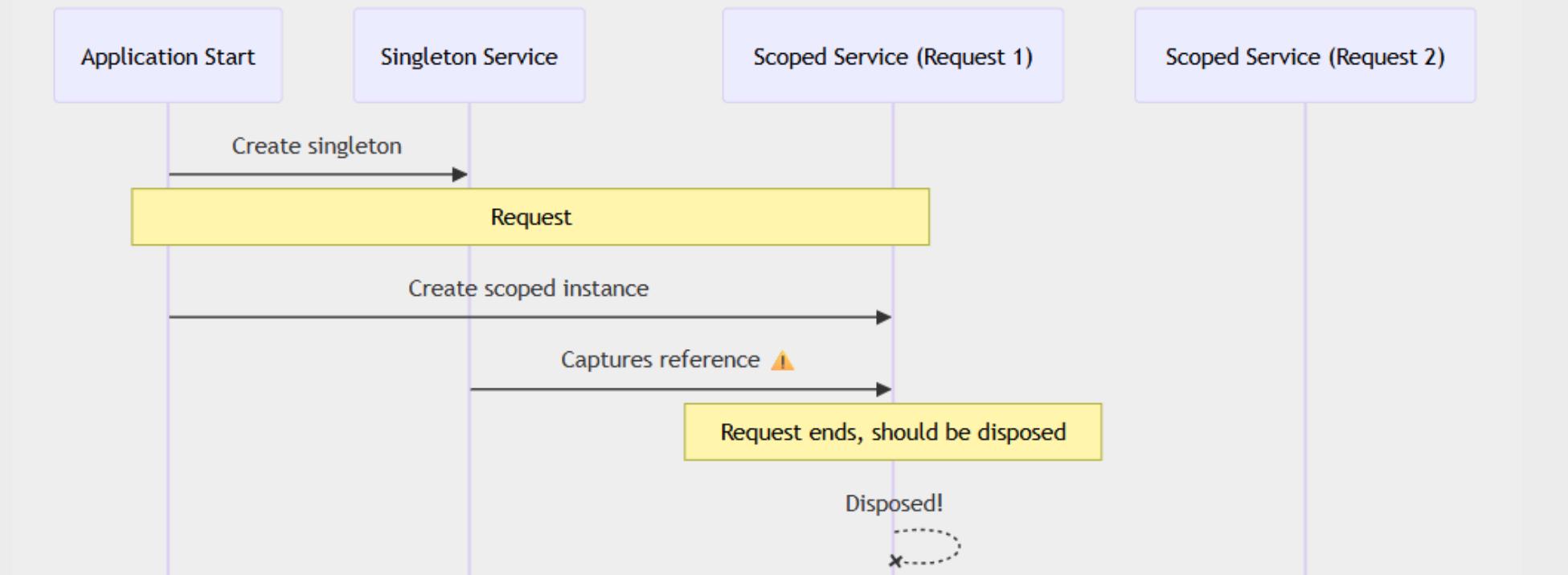
Singleton

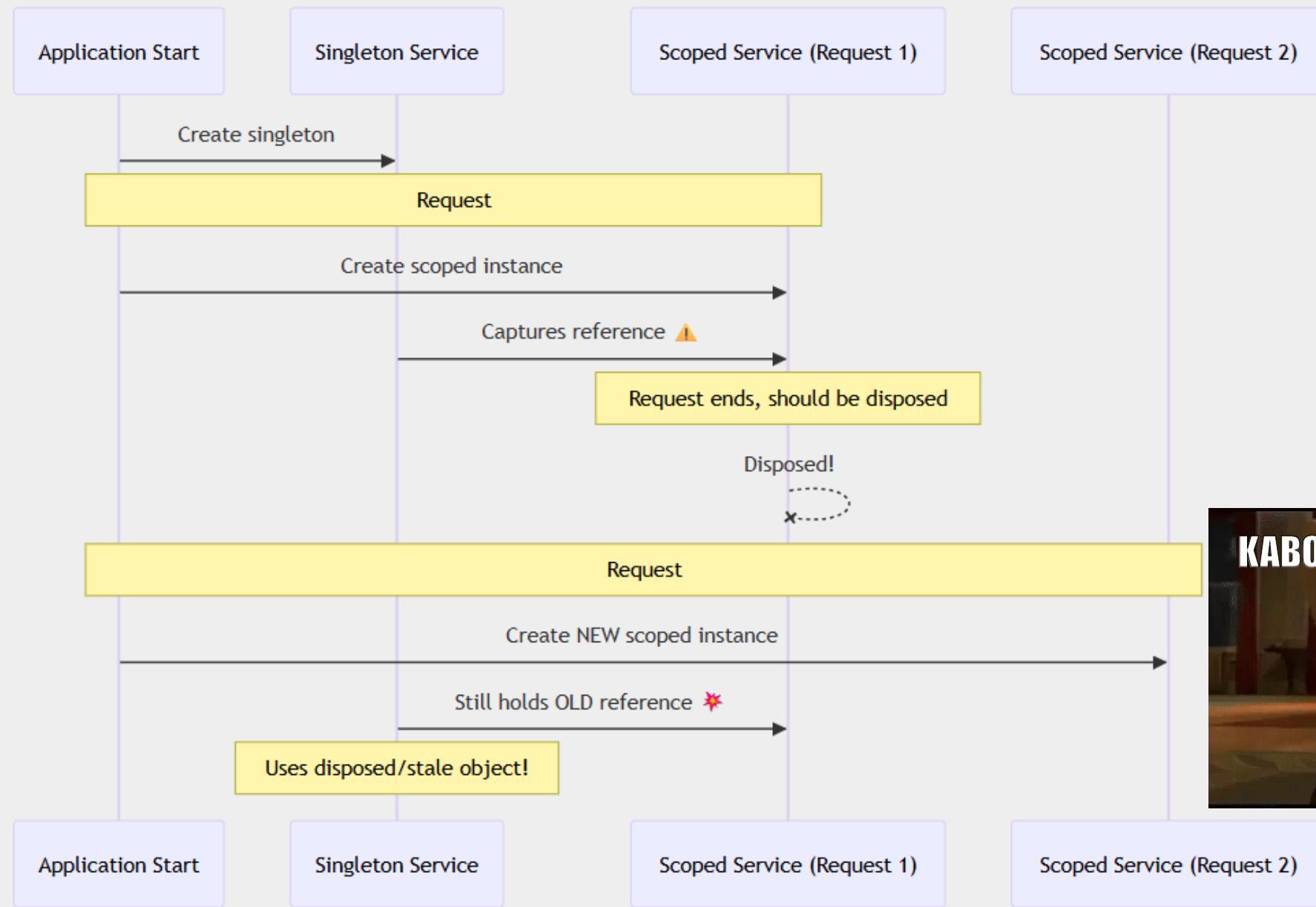


Fare con attenzione la corretta gestione gerarchia dipendenze

Un service deve dipendere da un
service con lifetime uguale o superiore











Più implementazioni stessa Interfaccia

```
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, EmailService>();  
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, SmsService>();  
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, PushService>();
```

Più implementazioni stessa Interfaccia

```
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, EmailService>();  
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, SmsService>();  
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, PushService>();  
  
public MyClass(INotificationService service)
```

Più implementazioni stessa Interfaccia

```
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, EmailService>();  
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, SmsService>();  
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, PushService>();  
  
public MyClass(INotificationService service) // Riceve PushService
```

Più implementazioni stessa Interfaccia

```
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, EmailService>();  
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, SmsService>();  
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, PushService>();  
  
public MyClass(INotificationService service) // Riceve PushService  
public MyClass(IEnumerable<INotificationService> services)
```

Più implementazioni stessa Interfaccia

```
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, EmailService>();  
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, SmsService>();  
services.AddSingleton<INotificationService, PushService>();  
  
public MyClass(INotificationService service) // Riceve PushService  
  
public MyClass(IEnumerable<INotificationService> services) // Riceve  
[EmailService, SmsService, PushService]
```



Più implementazioni stessa Interfaccia

```
services.TryAddSingleton<INotificationService, EmailService>();  
services.TryAddSingleton<INotificationService, SmsService>();  
services.TryAddSingleton<INotificationService, PushService>();  
  
public MyClass(INotificationService service)
```

Più implementazioni stessa Interfaccia

```
services.TryAddSingleton<INotificationService, EmailService>();  
services.TryAddSingleton<INotificationService, SmsService>();  
services.TryAddSingleton<INotificationService, PushService>();
```

```
public MyClass(INotificationService service) // Riceve EmailService
```



Keyed Services (da .NET8)

I **KeyedServices** in .NET permettono di registrare e risolvere più implementazioni della stessa interfaccia, distinguendole tramite una **chiave** (string, enum, object).

```
// Registrazione con chiave  
builder.Services.AddKeyedSingleton<INotificationService, EmailService>("email")  
builder.Services.AddKeyedSingleton<INotificationService, SmsService>("sms");
```

Keyed Services (da .NET8)

```
// Registrazione con chiave
builder.Services.AddKeyedSingleton<INotificationService, EmailService>("email")
builder.Services.AddKeyedSingleton<INotificationService, SmsService>("sms");

// Risoluzione tramite chiave
public class NotificationController{

    public NotificationController(
        [FromKeyedServices("email")] INotificationService emailService,
        [FromKeyedServices("sms")] INotificationService smsService)

    {
        // Usa il servizio specifico
    }
}
```



Anti-pattern

Captive dependency

Transient disposable

Service Locator

Async DI Factory

Breaking change



- Usate la DI e rispettate i principi SOLID
- Abilitate la validazione scope
- Sfruttate Copilot (o similare) per fare dei check, magari con MCP

About & resources



[amengoli9/talks/](https://github.com/amengoli9/talks/)



devpills.net



devromagna.org



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